

W. Carrol

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1802.

[No. 330.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,
3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hds. and bds.
French Brandy in bds.
Holland Gin in bds.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bds.
Sugar in hds and bds.
Molasses in hds.
Rice in tierces and bds.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates
handsomely assort'd.
30 boxes Havana Segars,
Corton in bales, on a credit.

ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicos and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Hand
merchies and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
Dec. 21. Vendue-Master

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,
Rum in hds. and bds.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candies in boxes,
Raifins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c. ALSO,
A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfhicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coating,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheet Linens,
German Osnaburghs,
Calicos, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.
H. and T. MOORE,
Dec. 21. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On Saturday next, at 3 o'clock in the Af-
ternoon,
Will be Sold at Public Sale,
The Sloop
FAVORITE,
Burthen 53 tons, as she
now lies at Harper's wharf,
on a credit of 6 and 9 months, for notes
with approved endorsers, payable at the
Banks of Alexandria and George-Town.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
Dec. 20. Vendue Master.

FALL GOODS.
CUTHBERT POWELL
Has received, per the Eliza, from Liver-
pool, an Importation of
Fall & Winter Goods,
which he is now opening at the store lately
occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ram-
say, on King-street, and which he offers
for sale on moderate terms by the piece or
package.

Also,
25 Crates Earthen Ware,
well assort'd.
Sept. 29.

eo

For BOSTON,

The Schooner
PRISCILLA
(A good vessel)
PRINCE HARDING, Master,
Will take freight on reasonable terms.—
Apply to the Master on board, or to
JOHN G. LADD,
Who has lately received and now offers
for Sale,
20 Hogsheads of excellent Molasses,
15 do. do. Sugar,
25 do. do. Rum,
5 do. Copperas & Brimstone,
10 Casks Cordials,
20 Barrels Boston Beef,
30 Casks, } Fresh Raisins,
20 Boxes }
50 Eggs Coffee,
200 Boxes Candles and Soap,
5 Eggs Cotton,
5 Do. Hops,
10 Boxes Cotton and Woll Cards,
20 Do. 15 by 18 Gills,
30 Chests fresh Teas,
20 Bales Russia Sheetings, } Entitled to
8 Do. Ravens Duck, } drawback.
3 Cafes of Writing Paper,
50 Boxes fresh Chocolate,
Excellent Dumb Fish, &c. &c. &c.
December 8.

SOAL LEATHER

And Mens' coarse Shoes,
Just received a quantity, for sale by
JOHN G. LADD.

Dec. 19.

Robert J. Hooe and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
100 casks Lisbon Wine of a
superior quality,
800 bushels of Salt,
1 bale of Morocco Skins,
A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,
Figs in Frails,
Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,
10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.
They have likewise on hand,
A few bales of Negro cottons and blan-
kets,
German Linens,
Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hds.
and bds. and coffee in bags and tierces.
Nov. 30.

William Hartthorne

HAS FOR SALE,
At his Mill, or in Alexandria,
Plaster of Paris by the
ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal or Rye Meal, bolted or
unbolted.

Corn or any other grain (except wheat)
ground for toll at the mill.

At his store in Town,
Hay in bundles, corn by the bushel,
Loaf or lump sugar by the hhd. or bbl.
Jamaica spirit by the hhd. or barrel,
more than 3 years old,

First and second quality James River

tobacco in kegs,

A few very good mill spindles,

Two good scale beams.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town.

Also, to Sell or Rent,

A valuable Brick House on King street,

now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.

To Let,

A two story Frame House, on Duke

street, with a large garden and a well of

good water at the door.

12 mo. 22.

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received,
by the Referee from London, part of his

FALL ASSORTMENT,
and is in daily expectation of receiving
the balance by the first arrivals from Li-
verpool.

James Wilson.

Sept. 12.

STOCK in TRADE.

To be disposed of, the entire Stock of
KID, ELIOT & CO.

King street, Alexandria,
Consisting of
Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Paper Hangings, Paints, India
Cottons, a few Groceries,
and a variety of other articles.

All of which have been purchased on the
best terms for Cash.

Liberal terms and credits will be given
to any person wishing to purchase the
whole Stock.

N. B. The copartnership of Kid, Eliot
and Co. will cease on the 1st January next,
by mutual consent. All persons having
demands against the firm, are desired to
settle in their accounts for payment—and
all indebted to them are requested to make
payment to either of the subscribers.

ROBERT KID,
SAMUEL ELIOT, jun.

Dec. 21. d

L A W.

MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.

For Sale at this Office,
The Clerical Candidates.

A POEM.

The above work is printed on fine wove
paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price
5 cents.

Dec. 2.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

COTTON & STEWART's

Booksellers, Royal-street,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE

War of the French Revolution;

VIZ.—

AN ARGUMENT

Against continuing the War, for the sub-
version of the Republican Government of

France.

A LETTER

To the Duke of Portland, being an answer

to the same Letters of the late Right

Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating

for Peace with the French Republic:

And

A MEMORIAL,

Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and

Emancipation of Spanish America, by

means which would promote the tran-

sition of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, Esq.

Nov. 20.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars

Reward.

An daring attempt was yesterday made,

by one yellow and two black men, to rob

a Mr. Crosby, between Colchester and Po-

licy Church on the road to Alexandria.

The yellow man had on a drab coat and

trousers, and appeared to be about 5 feet

5 or 6 inches high—one of the blacks had

on a blue jacket and trousers, and short

boots, and has a large scar on one of his

cheeks, supposed to be about 5 feet 8 or 9

inches high—the other a little less, in the

same dress, excepting boots, and was

knocked down by Mr. Crosby and cut

about the ear with the butt end of a gun.

The black in boots seemed most daring

and was severely beaten—when the other

two ran away they called out to him by

the name of Ned or Ben to come after them.

The above reward will be paid for ap-

prehending and convicting the above de-

scribed fellows, or Fifty Dollars for either

on application at this office.

January 1.

31st

Printing in all its variety ex-
cuted at this office.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Cottom & Stewart,

And for Sale at their Book Store,

Price 57¹/₂ Cents,

Certain Acts of the Common-
wealth of Virginia for regulating the Mi-
litia, and of the Congress of the United
States, more effectually to provide for the
national defence by establishing an uniform
militia throughout the United States, with
the Rules and Articles of war.

JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings,
striped blankets and kersey duffls.—For
sale on very moderate terms by the pack-
age, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6.

PHILIP WANTON

Has just received from Birmingham, a neat
Affortment of

Saddlery, japann'd goods,
Bras, Candlesticks, Shovels and Tongs,
Wire Fenders, Saddler's Webbing, Sad-
dle Trees, &c. &c.

A few barrels of excellent shoe thread
and twine.

12 mo. 7.

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THE SUBSCIBER,
Contemplating a removal from the
District of Columbia, as soon
as he can close his out standing
concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM
adjoining the Great Falls of Potowmack, on which
is a good House, a new Barn, and some excel-
lent Meadow.—Also, a FORGE, 30^{ft} by 60
feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron
House, situated on the Canal made by the Po-
towmack Company, and the right of cutting the
wood for 300 years on a large parcel of land ad-
joining—much of this wood is convenient to the
river, and may be readily transported to George-
Town, the Federal City, or this place. The
other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven
hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, ad-
joining the lands of the United States at Keep-
Prize Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than
half of it is in wood, and the remainder good
farming land. The other five-eighths may also
be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36
Acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria,
and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of
cedar posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick
DWELLING HOUSE, 30^{ft} by 40 feet, with a
brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of ex-
cellent water.—The Garden and Yard palis'd in—
The House is not quite finished. It will be sold
either in its present state, or finished as may suit
the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the
new wharf, built by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson,
and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the
river Potowmack, and also the division of the old
wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet
street.

An undivided half of a LOT
on the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen
street, on which the house was burnt last winter.
For particulars, respecting titles and

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
(Continued.)

Sales of Public Lands.

The only data on which to calculate the annual revenue, which may probably be derived for the ensuing 8 years, from those sales, are the quantity of land at the disposal of government, compared with the probable annual demand; and the actual sales, which have taken place since the several land-offices have been opened.

The precise quantity cannot be ascertained, all the surveys not being yet completed, and the western boundary line of the Virginia reservation, from the head spring of the Little Miami, northward, being neither surveyed, nor even the principle on which its course must depend, determined by the terms of cession, accepted by Congress.

The estimate [N] may, however, be considered so far correct as to render it certain, that the quantity of public lands north west of the Ohio, within the Indian boundary line, and not yet disposed of, amounts to very near nine millions of acres.—A general map of those lands, including Virginia reservation, and the grants to the Ohio company, and to John C. Symmes, which has been compiled from the survey of the Indian boundary line, and from the draughts returned to the Treasury Department, will be transmitted to Congress, and will more clearly explain their relative situation than could be done by any written description.

The statement (O) show the actual sales which have taken place in the several land offices, to the 31st day of October last. By this it appears that 398,646 acres have been sold, for 834,887 dollars; of which sum 248,461 dollars have been paid, and 586,426 remain due;—being payable under the law in installments, bearing interest from the date of sale, and which will become due in the year 1802—1805, in the proportions exhibited in the statement.

The quantity of land sold either at the public sales of the three land offices, of Marietta, Chillicothe and Cincinnati, or at private sale at Steubenville, when the land office was first opened, cannot afford any just data, on which to predicate an estimate of the probable annual sales, as these may be supposed to have been greater when the lands were first offered for sale than at subsequent periods.

Rejecting therefore the result of the whole of the public sales, and that of the first two months private sales at Steubenville; it appears that there have been sold at private sale 122,673 acres at Steubenville during a period of 14 months, ending the 31st day of October last; 64,205 acres at Chillicothe during a period of five months, ending on the same day; 42,656 acres at Cincinnati during a period of six months, ending on the same day; and 1,544 acres at Marietta, during a period of sixteen months, ending on the same day; which gives in the whole a result of 345,000 acres, annual sales, in all the land offices. The reservations in the grants to the Ohio Company, and to J. C. Symmes, and in the townships formerly sold at New-York; the surplus of the tract appropriated for military bounties, after the same shall have been satisfied; and a tract of near one million of acres, lying north of Symmes' patent, and containing the Great Miami, and the Virginia Reservation, are not embraced in this general result. The reservations and the military tract are not yet disposable by any existing laws; and the tract lying between the Great Miami and the Virginia lands, has been only partially offered for sale, under the act of Congress giving a right of pre-emption to certain purchasers under John C. Symmes. The result of the operation of this act has not yet been ascertained; it is however known, that under it a number of tracts have been sold, and some payments already made. The remainder of the tract will afterwards according to law, be surveyed and offered for sale on the same terms as other lands.

Taking in consideration the probable sales in those several tracts, the total amount of annual sales might fairly be estimated at 400,000 acres, if the periods during which the land offices have been opened had been sufficiently long to form a safe basis for calculation. To estimate them at 250,000 acres a

year, for the ensuing eight years is equally justifiable by the actual sales, by the known local demand, and by the quality and superior safety of title of the public lands.

The nominal price of those lands is two dollars per acre; but on account of the provisions which relate to interest and discount, they may be obtained, within a small fraction, at the rate of one dollar and eighty-four cents, if the whole purchase money is paid at the time of sale, and may bring in the treasury two dollars and twenty-seven cents per acre, if the purchaser shall avail himself of the terms of credit given by law.

If the proceeds of the whole sales shall be estimated only at the rate of one dollar and 84 cents per acre, it will allow 24 per cent for losses, on account of non-payments on the three last installments; and after the year 1805, give on an annual sale of 250,000 acres, an annual income of 460,000 dollars; but, as on account of the credit given by law, the whole of this sum will not till after the year 1805, be annually receivable in payment of lands sold after the 1st January next; whilst on the other hand the sums due for lands sold before the end of this year will become payable during the four next ensuing years, it will be found, that, making the same deduction of 24 per cent for losses on the sum already due, the whole sum receivable for lands already sold or to be sold, during the eight years 1802—1809, will, to those eight years, on an average, amount annually to 400,000 dollars.

Some legislative provisions seem necessary to ascertain the western boundary of the Virginia lands, to define in what manner the seven first ranges of townships shall be subdivided into sections, without interfering with the claims of former purchasers; and perhaps, in relation to the lands claimed by purchasers under J. C. Symmes. But the most important object, in order to secure and improve this valuable branch of revenue, is to provide against the progress of intrusions on the public lands; and especially to devise some sufficient and prompt mode of giving quiet possession to every person purchasing under the law.

Postage, Dividends on Bank Shares, Incidental.

The annual proceeds of the duties on postage may not be estimated at less than 50,000 dollars. The dividends on bank shares, at the rate of 8 per cent, dividend, amount to 70,040 dollars; but as the shares themselves may eventually be wanted, as a resource to meet certain contingent demands against the United States, those dividends, although constituting a part of the revenue, unless it shall be found necessary to sell the stock, and the incidental or temporary revenue, shall be omitted in this estimate of the permanent revenues.

These, therefore are estimated in the whole, at 10,600,000 dollars, viz.

Duties on merchandise and tonnage,

Internal duties, stamps excepted,

Proceeds of the sales of public lands,

Duties on postage,

The other temporary resources of the United States, are:

1st. The proceeds of stamp duties for the 14 months from the 1st January, 1802, to the 4th March, 1803, which, under the existing law limit their continuance,

2d. The balance due on the direct tax.—The amount paid in the Treasury to the first instant, so far as the same can be ascertained, was 1,245,000 dollars, leaving an outstanding sum of 755,000 dollars; but as this last sum is chargeable with all the expenses of collection, estimated, at the rate of 7 per cent, at 140,000 dollars, the real balance is only about 615,000 dollars, and as delays and perhaps an eventual loss may be expected on the last part of the collection, it would not be safe to estimate the amount, which will probably be paid in the Treasury, at more than 450,000 dollars.

3d. The proceeds of sales of public vessels—Fifteen vessels have been sold under the act of last session of Congress, for 275,757 dollars and 73 cents; of which sum, 86,412 dollars and eighty-three cents, had been paid on the 30th of September last, leaving an outstanding balance of 189,334 dollars and ninety cents.

4th. The excess of specie in the trea-

fury beyond the sum which it is prudent to keep there, may be estimated at about one million of dollars.

5th. The shares of the bank of the United States, owned by the United States, are at 33 1/3 per cent, advance, worth 1,184,000 dollars.

Those several items, exclusively of several balances due by individuals, and a part of which will eventually be received in the treasury, constitute a sum exceeding three millions of dollars, and may, for the present, be considered as resources sufficient to meet the demands against the United States, which may be eventually payable on account of the sixth article of the treaty with Great-Britain, and of the article of the convention with France.

The permanent expenditures of the United States relate, either to the current expences of government, domestic or foreign, civil and military, or to the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt.

The estimates of appropriations for the ensuing year, amounting to 3,448,147 18 cents, include all the expences of government, other than those in relation to the public debt, with the exception of those incident to the intercourse with the Barbary powers, estimated after the ensuing year, by the secretary of state, at 70,000 dollars; of those which may be incurred for the purchase of arms, estimated by the Secretary of war, at 55,000 dollars; and of a part of the Indian annuities, amounting to 11,000 dollars; these items having been omitted in the estimates of the ensuing year, because the balances of unexpended appropriations have been considered as sufficient for those objects by the secretaries of state and war, respectively. On the other hand, a sum of about seventy thousand dollars, in relation to the census and quarantine laws, which is included in those estimates, is a temporary expense.

The particular sums, which, under existing laws, seem necessary to defray each particular authorized expense, being detailed in the annual estimates, will not be repeated here; and it appears sufficient to recapitulate the gross amount of the general heads of Expenditure, viz.

For all domestic expences of a civil nature, including the civil department, & all the miscellaneous items of the light-houses and mint establishments, of the surveying department, of pensions, claims, and contingencies, 780,000 For all the expences of intercourse with foreign nations, including those of the diplomatic department, those incident to the prosecution of claims, and to the protection of seamen in foreign countries, and those in relation to the Barbary powers, 200,000 For the military establishment, including all the expences in relation to the army, to arsenals and magazines, to the fabrication and purchase of arms and military stores, to fortifications and to the Indian department, 1,420,000

For the navy department, including all the expences in relation to the ships kept in commission, or laid up in ordinary, to the building of new ships, and to dock-yards,

1,100,000
3,500,000

Making altogether three millions and five hundred thousand dollars, which sum, deducted from the estimated revenue of ten millions and six hundred thousand dollars, leaves a sum of seven millions and one hundred thousand dollars, annually applicable to the payment of interest and redemption of the principal of the public debt.

It must be further observed, that the sums assigned to each head of expenditure, being deduced from the estimates of appropriations necessary for the ensuing year; and these have been calculated before the re-establishment of peace in Europe was known, they are predicated, for every item which relates to supplies, on the then existing prices. A considerable reduction will take place in every item, which depends on the price of provisions, freight, transportation and

even wages. Although the saving thence arising, cannot yet be correctly ascertained, it may not be estimated at less than 200,000 dollars annually.—It is therefore believed that, after defraying every expence necessary to support every civil, military, or naval establishment, to the extent now authorized by law; the annual surplus, applicable to the debt, may be confidently estimated at seven millions and three hundred thousand dollars.

The statement (P) exhibits the amount of the undischarged principal of the public debt as it will be on the 1st of January next, and of the annual interest and charges payable thereon, including the annual reimbursement on the six per cent, and deferred stocks. By the printed statements of receipts and expenditures for the year 1800, transmitted to Congress, the first week of the present session; it appears that the undischarged principal of the public debt (exclusively of the sums paid to the credit of the commissioners, of the sinking fund, which are only a nominal debt due by the United States to themselves); and after deducting the reimbursement of the principal of the six per cent stock, operated by the annual payment of 8 per cent, on the nominal amount of that stock, amounted, on the first of January, 1801, to 60,161,207 dollars and 60 cents.

By the statement (P) it appears that the undischarged principal will, on the 1st of January, 1802, amount to 77,881,890 dollars and 29 cents; the differences of 2,279,317 dollars and 31 cents being the amount of principal paid during the year 1801.

During the same year 1801 more than eight hundred thousand dollars shall have been remitted to Holland, in part of the interest and instalments on the Dutch debt, falling due next year; which sum is not included in the amount of principal, thus stated to have been paid during the present year. The sums which, on the 1st January, 1801, had been remitted to Holland, in part of the interest and instalments due in the course of this year, and which were not deducted from the amount of public debt on the 1st of January, 1801, did not exceed five hundred thousand dollars. The amount of debt actually paid, or for the payment of which provision shall have been made during the present year, will not therefore be less than two millions five hundred thousand dollars. And it is believed, though it cannot at present be precisely ascertained, that the balance of specie in the Treasury, which, on the first of January 1801, was 2,557,393 dollars and 38 cents, will not be diminished on the 1st of January, 1802.

The Treasury accounts being settled to the 30th day of September last, the amount of public debt paid during the half year, commencing on the 1st of April, and ending on the 30th of September 1801, as well as the comparative view of the Treasury at the commencement, and end of that period, may be precisely stated.

The payments in part of the principal of the debt, made during those six months, exclusively of certain parts of the undischarged debt, which have been reimbursed, have been.

1st. To the commissioners of the sinking fund, and to be by them applied, on the first of January next, to the reimbursement of the six per cent stock,

Dollars. 129,048 83
500,000

2d. To the bank of the United States on account of the principal of sundry temporary loans, formerly obtained from that institution,

536,685 29

3d. For remittances to Holland, on account of the Dutch debt, 782,665 dollars and 79 cents; from which deducting 245,080 dollars and 50 cents; being the interest and commissions for one half of the year 1801, on that debt; leaves paid on account of the principal,

21,282 66

1,187,016 78

Amounting altogether to one million, one hundred and eighty seven thousand and sixteen dollars and seventy-eight cents.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, October 29.
KING'S SPEECH.
This day His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and being

ated on the Throne with the accustomed solemnities, the House of Commons attending at the bar, opened the Session of Parliament with the following most gracious Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the important Negotiations in which I was engaged at the close of the last Session of Parliament, are brought to a favorable conclusion. The differences with the Northern Powers have been adjusted by a convention with the Emperor of Russia, to which the Kings of Denmark and Sweden have expressed their readiness to accede. The essential Rights for which we contended, are thereby secured, and provision is made, that the exercise of them shall be attended with as little molestation as possible to the subjects of the Contracting Parties.

"Preliminaries of Peace have also been ratified between me and the French Republic, and I trust that this important arrangement, whilst it manifests the justice and moderation of my views, will also be found conducive to the substantial interests of this country, and honorable to the British character.

"Copies of these papers shall be forthwith laid before you, and I earnestly hope that the transactions to which they refer, will meet with the approbation of my Parliament.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*—I have directed such estimates to be prepared for the various demands of the public service, as appear to me to be the best adapted to the situation in which we are now placed. It is painful to me to reflect that provision cannot be made for defraying the expences which must unavoidably be continued for a time, in different parts of the world, and for maintaining an adequate Peace establishment, without large additional supplies. You may, however, be assured, that all possible attention shall be paid to such economical arrangements as may not be inconsistent with the great object of effectually providing for the security of all my dominions.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—I cannot sufficiently describe the gratification and comfort I derive from the relief which the bounty of Divine Providence, has afforded to my people, by the abundant produce of the late harvest. In contemplating the situation of the country at this important conjuncture, it is impossible for me to refrain from expressing the deep sense I entertain of the temper and fortitude which have been manifested by all the descriptions of my faithful subjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend.

"The distinguished valor, and eminent services of my force by sea and by land which at no period have been surpassed; the unprecedented exertions of the Militia and Fencibles, and the zeal and perseverance of the volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry, are entitled to my warmest acknowledgments: And I am persuaded that you will join with me in reflecting with peculiar satisfaction on the naval and military operations of the last campaign, and on the successful and glorious issue of the expedition to Egypt, which has been marked throughout by achievements, tending in their consequence, and by their example to produce lasting advantage and honour to his country. It is in my first, and most fervent prayer, that my people may experience the reward they have so long merited, in a full enjoyment of the blessings of peace, in a progressive increase of the national commerce, credit and resources, and above all, in the undisturbed possession of their religion, laws and liberties under the safeguard, and protection of that Constitution, which it has been the great object of all our efforts to preserve, and which it is our most sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to our descendants."

We can positively state that the Marquis Cornwallis with his Suite will depart for France, on Sunday next. The noble plenipotentiary, as has been already stated to the public, goes first to Paris, but we understand he will not remain there above two or three days, when he will return to America. It is not expected that the definitive Treaty will take much time in being brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

HANAU, Oct. 7.

A Swabian gazette speaks of several secret articles in the preliminaries of peace between France and England, of which it pretends to give the following: "Spain

in lieu of Trinidad, shall receive the island of St. Lucia—the cession of Spanish part of St. Domingo shall be recalled; and Louisiana be ceded instead to the French Republic—the possession of Piedmont by the French; the King of Tuscany, the Cisalpine, Ligurian, Helvetic, and Batavian Republics, together with the Sovereignty, to be founded for the late Stadholder, shall be acknowledged by England—the Batavian republic shall receive indemnifications in Belgium, and the late German Countries on left Bank of the Rhine, for the cession of Ceylon. In case the Definitive Treaty should not be concluded, there shall be a three years Armistice between France and England, on the footing of present possession.

NEW-YORK, December 29.

Arrived, snow William and Henry, Beck, Calcutta; brigs Lovely Lass, Riley, P. Republican, via N. L. Juliana, Bardin, N. Orleans; James, Fairchild, St. Thomas; Canton, Chafe, Charleston, Cleared, ship Sally, Gallop, Bristol; schr's Polly, Campbell, West-Indies;—Suckey and Polly, Olcott, Havanna; Linnett, Woodward, Halifax; sloops Maria, Powers, N. Providence; Morning Star, Millwood, Port Republican.

The ship Susan, Adams, arrived at Liverpool in 34 days from this port—The brig New-York, Pelon, has arrived at Savannah.

In a Liverpool paper of October 26, the following vessels are advertized for America:

For N. York, the British snow Irton, capt. Lockhart, to sail 5th November, and the American ship Union, capt. Starbuck, time of sailing uncertain.

For Boston, the American ship Holland, capt. Teu, time of sailing uncertain.

For Philadelphia, the American ship Felicity, capt. Read, to be dispatched immediate.

For Norfolk and James River, the British ship Dundas, capt. M'Greger, to sail in a few days.

For Charlestown, the British ship Diana, captain Campbell, time of sailing uncertain.

For Savannah, the American brigantine Fox, capt. Parsons, to sail in a few days.

Direct for Bourdeaux, and back to Liverpool, the American ship Swanwick, captain Kirkbride, to sail in ten days.

The Happy England sailed from Liverpool, for North Carolina, the 23d of October.

Brig Juliana, December 2, fell in with and was boarded by a privateer schooner from N. Providence on a cruise. Same day she boarded the ship Anne of N. York, and, after a detention of 2 hours, suffered her to proceed.

Brig Lovely Lass, November 26, off the Mole, spoke schooner Harris, Clark, bound from Philadelphia to Port Republican.

Schooner Polly, from Wilmington, N. C. off the Capes of Virginia, spoke sloop Betsy, Johnson, out 22 days from Boston, bound to Norfolk.

Snow William and Henry left at Calcutta ship Hood Hope, Calico, of Salem; ship _____, Birchman, of Salem; and ship Kington, of Philadelphia. Spoke ship Seton, of this port going up the river.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2.

In the House of Delegates of Virginia, on Friday the 18th December, a motion was made that the following resolution be committed to the whole house on the state of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, that it be recommended to the people of this Commonwealth; that, at their next election for delegates to represent them in the General Assembly, they appoint, in the manner in which the said delegates are elected, one other delegate from each county, to represent them in Convention, for the purpose of devising amendments to the Constitution or form of Government, which Convention shall meet at the Capitol in the City of Richmond, on the first day of June next, with powers limited to the following objects, to wit:

1st. To make such alterations in the right of suffrage, as they shall deem expedient.

2d. To establish a more equal mode of representation of the people in the Senate, and House of Delegates.

3d to make such alterations in the Judicial and Executive branches, as shall be necessary and expedient.

A motion was then made, that the said resolution do lie on the table, and the question being put thereon,

It passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the original motion, it passed in the affirmative.

From *Perrin and Lee's Price Current*,
Bordeaux, November 2, 1801.

Fr. C. Fr. C.

Ashes, Port American, cwt. 45

Pearl do. none

Coffee, ordinary to Moka, lb. 1 20 1 85

Cotton, Georgia long, cwt. 290 320

Flour, American, bbl. none

Country, 1st qual. cwt. 15 15 10

Indigo, Caroline, 5 6

Rice, do. 44 46

Sugar, fine, 65

ordinary, 60

Tobacco, Carolina, 85 90

Maryland brown, 85 90

Wine, Old Red, ton 3000 5000

Old White, 1500 1800

EXCHANGES.

London at 3 francs, 23 livres per pound sterling.

Dollars are worth 5f. 25 cents.

The par of the pound sterling is 24 livres, or 2 f. 70c.

The par of the dollar, 5f. 20 centimes.

FROM THE BALTIMORE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

COMMUNICATION.

Some remarks in the Federal Gazette, under date the 28th instant, relative to French spoliations, have drawn my attention to the subject, I do not think the position correct, "That every government is bound to protect the persons and property of its citizens, against the lawless enterprise, and unwarrantable hostility of other nations; nor that the government is bound to indemnify its citizens, for spoliations of this kind."

The government has a discretionary power, and the right of judging, how far it will be proper to hazard the peace of the nation; expend its treasure, to protect the persons and property of its citizens, adventuring for the sake of private interest and emolument, beyond the limits of its jurisdiction, *as in the present instance*; and it frequently is a dictate of the founded policy, to leave these adventurers to their fate, or suffer them to rely on the laws of those countries, whether the spirit of adventure has carried them, for justice and protection; but within the jurisdiction of the government, every citizen is entitled to the protection of the laws.

I think the government bound, in no instance, to indemnify its citizens for spoliations of this kind, unless in cases where the citizen has exposed his property to hazard, under the authority of the government, and for its use and benefit; or where he is, for reasons of state, precluded by the government, from prosecuting his claims against his spoliators. Where an enterprise is undertaken, with a view to individual benefit, it does not comport with my idea of justice, or the principles of our social compact, that the government should run the risk, or indemnify it for the adventure it incurs. "They who dance should pay the piper." But the claims of American citizens for French spoliations stand, I conceive, on very different ground.

It appears from the late convention with the French republic and other documents, that when the American negotiators brought forward the spoliations committed on our commerce, the French set up a claim *against the government of the United States*, for certain treaties or stipulations in treaties, which they alleged had been violated, or for delinquency in the fulfillment of its engagements. The parties, it appears, could not agree on the indemnities that were mutually due in these respects.

But they did agree, as in the second article of the convention, *now rejected*, that this should be the subject of future negotiation between the contracting parties. The government of the United States rejected this article in toto! and proposed nothing in lieu of it; but ratified the convention, with the exception thereof, and some little modification, as to the duration of the compact.

The convention thus partially ratified was returned to the first confl, who ad-

ded his ratification, as it stood modified by the act of our government, on condition that no claim should hereafter be made by either party, on the subject of the second article.

In this state of partial and conditional ratification, the convention was again presented to the senate of the United States, who declared the same to be ratified, being amended and modified as already mentioned; so that instead of the second article which contemplated a future negotiation on the subject of indemnities for spoliations, &c. as it originally stood, it now stands, that no claim shall hereafter be made by either party, on these subjects.

From this short history of the transaction, which the writer believes to be *in substance*, correct; and is conscious that he has not knowingly misstated any material fact or circumstance; it results, that the claims of American citizens, arising out of French depredations on their commerce, were made a set off by the government of the United States, against claims set up by the French government on ours; or in other words, that these claims were sacrificed for the public good.

It, then, the property of individuals has been thus sacrificed by the ruling power and competent authority of the nation, I ask not "Who is to pay the Piper?" But using my judgment, as I always do, where individuals *only* are concerned; and following the dictates of common sense and common honesty, I say, that the nation, who have benefited by the sacrifice of individual interests, is bound, on principles of honor & justice, to indemnify the individuals whose interests have been sacrificed for the public good; and for which sacrifice a valuable consideration has been procured to the nation.

I know nothing of the justice, nor of the extent of the French claim, set up against our government, but it is to be presumed, that the contract, *modified as it now is*; and for which the sacrifice was made, is much more desirable than it would have been in its original state otherwise so extensive a claim* as our citizens had, would not have been surrendered, to obtain the modification.

ARBITER,

* I estimate these claims at 12 millions of dollars.

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers' store was last night broke open and the following Cash and Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash, Cross-barred and striped cotton swansdown,

1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,

1 do. do. dark bottle green,

1 do. do. dark brown superfine,

1 do. do. blue fine cloth,

1 do. do. dark mixture fine cloth,

3 do. laced muslins,

Of sprigged muslins a number—also duchies; camel hair shawls; brown, red and blue bandannas; yellow flags and cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India book muslins; women's blue and white worsted and cotton stockings; men's fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces of Marcelline vest patterns and silk nankeen, together with a variety of other articles not particularly recollect.

The above reward will be paid to any person for discovering the Cash and Goods and convicting the thief or thieves; or Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or proportion for any part of the Goods recovered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will interest themselves in discovering and bringing to condign punishment the perpetrators of this daring attack upon the property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLEFIELD.

January 2.

03 Such Printers as are disposed to detect villainy are requested to insert the above.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

Alexandria, January 1st, 1802.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that the President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half per Cent, for the last six months, on that part of the capital Stock now paid—To be paid them, or their legal representatives, in 10 days from this date.

By order of the Board.

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec'y.

January 2.

ABEL WILLIS

Has for sale, at his store on Prince-street,

(Just from Norfolk)

Soft Navelled Almonds, Figs
Oranges, Lemons, Grapes; best Jamaica
Sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity.
Havanna white and brown do, best English
Cheese, elegant Travelling Cafes, best
Spanish Segars and Crab Cyder.

Dec. 4.

eo

Marine Insurance Company of
Alexandria.

Alexandria, Dec. 19, 1801.

The Stockholders in the
Institution are hereby notified, that an
election for 15 directors, will be held at
the Court-House in this town, on Friday
the 15th day of January next, at ten
o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the President and Directors.

J. B. NICKOLLS,

(21) eo 12.

Secretary.

Wanted,

In a public house, a few miles from A-
lexandria and the City of Washington, a

Good Oyster,

who is well recommended in every
respect. To such as one (and no other
need apply) generous wages will be given.

Enquire of the Printers.

Dec. 9.

eo 6

Wanted to Hire,

By the month or year, a female servant
to wash and cook for a small family. To
one of an honest industrious character good
wages will be given. — Enquire of the
printers.

Dec. 23.

eo

Notice is hereby given,
To the STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank
of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the
Court-House in this town, on the third
Monday in January next, for the purpose of
choosing Nine Directors of said Bank
for the ensuing year, agreeably to char-
ter. By order of the President and Di-
rectors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

Dec. 18.

eo

Ten Dollars Reward,

For the apprehension of Negro Winnie,
about 14 years of age, of a yellowish cast,
short in stature, stout made, eyes remark-
ably large, and of a sullen heavy look.
When she ran off from the subscriber, on
the evening of the 22d ult. she was bare-
footed, and had on a green and yellow col-
ored short gown, and brown striped cali-
manco petticoat. Persons discovered har-
boring her after this notice will be pro-
secuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

COLIN AULD.

Dec. 21.

eo

District of Columbia, County
of Alexandria, ff.

OCTOBER TERM, 1801,

Jacob Watson, Plaintiff

AGAINST

John R. Wheaton, Jo-
seph Cary, William
Hodgson, J. McCle-
nahan, George Cle-
mentson, Dennis Ram-
say, and B. Ghe-
quier, Defendants.

The defendant, JOHN R.
WHEATON, not having entered his
appearance, and given security according
to the act of assembly and the rules of
this court, and it appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the court, upon affidavit, that
the said John R. Wheaton is not an in-
habitant of this district, on motion of
said complainant, by his counsel, it is or-
dered, that the said defendant, John R.
Wheaton, do appear here on the first
day of January Court next, and enter his
appearance to the suit, and give security
for performing the decree of the Court—
and that the other defendants, Joseph Ca-
ry, William Hodgson, James McCle-
nahan, George Clementson, Dennis Ram-
say, and Bernard Ghequieres do not pay
away, convey or secrete the debts by them
owing to, or the estate or effects in their
hands belonging to the said absent defen-
dant John R. Wheaton, until the further
order or decree of this court: and that a
copy of this order be forthwith published
for two months successively in one of the
public newspapers published in this county,
and that another copy be posted at the
front door of the Court-House of the said
county.

A copy—Tenn,

G. DENRALE, C.

Notice:

THE partnership of Shreve & Janney
having been dissolved by the death of
Benjamin Shreve on the 19th of Novem-
ber last; those who have claims against
said partnership are desired to furnish them,
and those indebted to them are requested
to call and settle their accounts immediate-
ly to enable me to close the business of
the partnership with the executors.

ABEL JANNEY,

Serving partner of Shreve and Janney.

Dec. 15.

eo 3 w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 8th inst. from
the subscriber, living near Centerville, in
Fairfax County, Virginia, a Negro Girl,
about 18 years of age, named BETTY. Her
complexion is rather of a yellowish
cast, and she has a down look. She is
remarkably strong and active, and above
the common stature. She had on a blue
kersey petticoat and a dark cloth jacket,
and took with her some other cloaths. It is
expected she is concealed in the City of
Washington or Alexandria, or the neigh-
bourhood of them.

Any person securing her in any jail, so
that I get her again, shall receive Ten
Dollars, or on delivering her to me the
above reward.

WILLIAM WOOD.

December 10.

eo 3 w

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potowmack,
About three miles from George-Town
and the City of Washington, and ten
from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which
are a dwelling house and sundry other im-
provements, several stone quarries and fish
stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7
acres of Land, upon which are a merchant
mill, with three pair of French burr mill
stones and every necessary, complete, for
manufacturing flour to the best advantage,
and with as little manual labor as possible;
a brewery and distillery, a granary, a
miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's
shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of
200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres
and 172 acres above-mentioned, upon which
there are several stone quarries and fish
stands.

The purchaser of the above pro-
perty, will have an assignment of a lease
for the other undivided third part, of which
there will be 6 years to come from the 1st
day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is
equal in goodness to any, and superior to
most foundation stone on the river—wif-
fels of any burthen that can go to George-
Town, can go up to the mill and stone
quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline
to purchase, will of course view the pre-
mises, therefore it is not thought necessary
to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Perrott,
at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

June 29.

1700

Notice.

THE subscribers have in their hands a
sum of money received from the late firm of
Messrs. Tabb and M'Affry, and Pat-
rick M'Affry and Co. merchants of the
town of Martinsburg, in the state of Vir-
ginia; and as they understand that Mr.
Michael M'Kewen, of said place, has pur-
chased a number of the claims against that
estate—This is, therefore, to give notice
to him, and all others having demands
against the estate of the said Tabb and
M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co.,
to bring in their accounts to us, properly
authenticated, on or before the first day of
March next, in order to receive their di-
vidend of the money in our hands. Those
who do not produce their accounts by that
time will be excluded from a dividend.

A. & J. KENNEDY & Co.

Balt. Dec. 4.

eo 3 w

For Sale,

A seat for a Merchant Mill,
with ten acres of Meadow Land, situated
on Broad Creek, in the state of Mary-
land, about three miles from Alexandria.
For particulars apply to Jonathan Swift,
esq. or to W. D. ADDISON,

Oxon Hill, Dec. 8.

eo 3 w

A boy 14 years of age, of a good

education, and respectable connections will

be taken as an apprentice at the office of the

ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

COTTON & STEWART

Have received, a large and general
ASSORTMENT of BOOKS
IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF
POLITE LITERATURE;

Among which, are the following:

JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, his pref'd

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sic Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View

of Society, Chatterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Collier's

Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's

Philosophy, 2 vols. Gidley's Surveying, Moore's

Navigation, by Blunt, Burne's Poems, Millot's

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vols. Beauries of St. Peter, Lichan's Family Phy-
sician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's

Memories, British State Trials, Robinson's Medi-
cinal Reports, 2 vols. (so to continue) Gentle-
man and Lady's Preceptor, 2 vols. Painter, on

the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willard's

Letters, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's

Dicto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh

Dispensary, Elegant Extracts, Constitu-
tions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Datto on Na-
tional Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.

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thrie's Geography, Kneller's Education, 2 vols.

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Howard, Cromond, Weiland, Maid of the Ham-
let, Vegsland, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dim-
ayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mysteries

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ley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by

Moore, 2 vols. Mordant, by Datto, 2 vols.

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Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer

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Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper

Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin

Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank

Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the

grocer, dozen, or single.

COUNTRY Shopkeepers supplied on the low

est terms.

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE IMPORTED

In the Augusta from London, and Com-

merce from Liverpool, via Baltimore,

The following GOODS,

which completes their assortment for the

season—viz.

Superfine cloths